THE VIRGINIA GAZETTE, AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

RICHMOND—PRINTED (EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY) BY AUGUSTINE DAVIS—AT FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM, PAID IN ADVANCE.

No. 1240.] WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 29, 1804. [VOLUME XVIII.

To Rent,

And possession given immediately,

A CONVENIENT and pleasantly situated DWELLING-HOUSE, with two Kitchens and Smoke-House, on the street leading from Shockoe Creek to the Canal Basin, and adjoining the lot and dwelling house of Mr. William Mitchell.

Also, to rent, two BRICK TENEMENTS, on the street leading to Col. Mayo's Bridge, which will be very convenient for wholesale and commission merchants. Possession of these two Tenements will be given when finished, which is supposed will be in all next month. The terms will be made known by JAMES INNES.

Richmond, June 7th, 1804.

At a Court of Quarterly Sessions

Continued and held for Henry county, the 1st day of May, 1804.

Jacob Sowder, Sen. Complainant,
Against
Joseph Miller, George Rivers, and John Phillips, Defendants. } *In Chancery.*

THE defendant John Philips, not having entered his appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that he is not an inhabitant of this state: On the motion of the complainant by his counsel, it is ordered, that the said defendant do appear here on the first Monday in October next, and answer the bill of the complainant; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some one of the Virginia Gazettes for two months successively, and posted up at the front door of the courthouse of the said county.

A Copy---Teste, JOHN FOX, C. H. C.

At a Court of Quarterly Sessions,

held for Cumberland county, the 25th day of June, 1804.

George Kippen & Co. Plaintiff,
AGAINST
Thomas Ballew and Rebecca Wade Barker, administratrix of Henry Wade Barker, deceased, defendants. } *In Chancery.*

THE defendant Thomas Ballew not having entered his appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that he is not an inhabitant of this state; on the motion of the plaintiff by his counsel, it is ordered that the said Thomas Ballew do appear here on the fourth Monday in November, 1804, and answer the complainant's bill; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper, published in Richmond, two months successively, and posted at the front door of the court-house of this county.

A Copy—Teste, Miller Woodson, Cl'k.

Notice.

All persons indebted to the estate of Mr. Jacob Bockius, deceased, formerly of Richmond, by Bond, Notes, or otherwise, are requested to come forward immediately and discharge the same; and those having claims against the estate, are requested to apply to John Prosser, at the Vendue Office of Prosser & Moncure, for payment.

BENJAMIN TATE, } Ex'ors.
JOHN PROSSER, }

Richmond, July 12th, 1804. 4w

Being about to leave this state

a few weeks, John Prosser is alone authorised to collect and settle all debts due to and by the estate of Mr. Jacob Bockius, deceased.

B. TATE.

Richmond, July 12th, 1804.

Leather---wholesale and retail.

All that valuable stock of LEATHER in the above mentioned decedent's Tan Yard, consisting of a large and general assortment, of the best quality; which will be sold on reasonable terms for ready money only, at the Currying Shop appertaining to said Tan Yard. Also, for sale, a large quantity of sheep and lamb's WOOL.

B. TATE, Superintendant of said Tan Yard.

Richmond, July 12th, 1804.

DIOMED.

THE owners of *DIOMED* inform the public, that this extraordinary Stallion has gone through a great season, and remains in the highest health and vigor. He will be let to 15 Mares, by insurance, between this and the 20th of September, at $50 each.

The next season he is to stand at this stable, and be covered by subscription, to be limited to 60 Mares; the owner of each Mare to pay $100 by the first of October; the money to be returned, in every instance, if the Mare does not prove to be in foal, unless the property shall be changed.

Gentlemen may be assured of the propriety of being expeditious in subscribing, either in person or by letter, with Col. Selden; because it is believed that the subscription will be filled and closed in a very short time, when not another Mare will be admitted on any terms.

Tree-Hill, August 6th, 1804. tf

FAIRFIELD RACES.

ON Monday the 1st of October next, will be run for over the FAIRFIELD COURSE, a Sweepstake for Colts three years old, two mile heats.—Seven Colts were entered at two hundred dollars each, and the subscription closed. Weights, agreeably to the rules of the Jockey Club.

On Thursday, the 2d day of October, the Jockey Club Purse of $400, will be run for, four mile heats.

The following day, the Purse of the Proprietor of the Course, three mile heats.

WEIGHTS AS FOLLOW:

Aged Horses, 133 lbs.—6 years old, 128.—5 years old, 118.—4 years old, 106.—3 years old, 90.

Mares and Geldings allowed three pounds.

Richmond, August 18, 1804.

The Broad-Rock Fall Races

Will commence on Monday the 24th day of September next, and to continue 4 days.

FIRST Day—will be run for, the greatest SWEEPSTAKES ever run for in America, for the number of horses—5 horses entered at $600 each, half forfeit, which will amount to $3000 if all start, running 3 mile heats, agreeable to the rules of the Jockey Club.—It is supposed that the horses which are entered for these Stakes are equal to any on the turf in America.

Second Day—will be run for the JOCKEY CLUB PURSE of $400—4 mile heats.

Third Day—the Proprietor's PURSE of $200—3 mile heats, carrying weight for age, agreeable to the following rules:

3 years old,	90lbs.
4 years old,	106
5 years old,	118
6 years old,	128
7 years old, or aged,	133

3lbs. allowed Mares and Geldings.

Fourth Day—a HANDY CAP PURSE of $150, free for any horse, mare or gelding, running 2 mile heats, entrance $15—agreeable to the following rules:—For all losing horses, which run in any of the three preceding days races, who choose to start for this day's purse, the weights will be affixed by the judges, agreeable to their performance each day—all winning horses the three preceding days races, to carry weight for age, agreeable to the rules of the Club—also, horses that have not started for any of the three preceding days races, to carry weight for age, agreeable to the rules of the Jockey Club. Any gentleman is at liberty to start a nag for this purse, whether he is a member of the Jockey Club or not. Certificates or other satisfactory proof of horses ages, which start each day, will be required by the judges.

Stableage and litter will be furnished for race horses a the ground, GRATIS. N. B. The members of the Jockey Club are requested to meet at the race ground on the 23d of September, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of making arrangements for the different days running. RICH'D. B. GOODE, Sec'ry.

Broad-Rock, August 23d, 1804.

THE subscriber, who is appointed

Treasurer for the Broad-Rock Jockey Club, requests those subscribers who have not paid up their subscriptions for the last spring's purse, to be pointed in paying them up on the first day of the fall races, at which time he hopes all the members will be pointed in paying up their fall subscriptions.

THOMAS CHEATHAM, *Treasurer.*

August 23d, 1804.

The full-blooded English Stallion

and most complete running horse

TICKLE-TOBY,

WILL stand the ensuing season at my stable in the upper end of Chesterfield county, five miles from Goode's and Bevil's Bridges, and twelve from Genito. The terms, his pedigree and performance will be made known before the season commences.

THOMAS BRANCH.

August 7th, 1804.

Public Notice is hereby given,

THAT the Common Hall of the city of Richmond, will at their next monthly meeting, proceed to recommend to the Court of Hustings for the said city, one fit and proper person to be appointed a Constable of the said city, in the room of LEIGHTON WOOD, who hath resigned.

By order of the Hall,

ANDREW STEVENSON, C. C. H.

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From the *United States Gazette.*

Factions in Kentucky.—A serious quarrel has arisen among the democrats of Kentucky and other western parts of the Union. It appears to have originated in a jealousy of the overweening influence of the Virginia faction in congress, particularly in the pert and haughty dominations of Randolph in the house of representatives. A strenuous effort was made last winter, in caucus, to thwart the designs of the Virginia leaders, by procuring Breckenridge, of Kentucky, to be nominated to the vice presidency. Notwithstanding the failure of this scheme, several persons in Kentucky have publicly declared that should they be made electors, they will vote for Breckenridge and not for Clinton.—This, together with some collateral circumstances, has produced much heat and ferment in the state; and the part which the noted Matt. Lyon has taken in the affray has occasioned him to be denounced by the leading Virginians, and by the paper of that faction in this city. As he is not a beast that may be treated with impunity, he has retorted upon [illegible] with great spirit, and has uttered some [illegible] which, if we conjecture rightly, those concerned will not willingly provoke him to carry into execution.

Partly for the sake of amusing our readers, and partly for the sake of informing them of the progress of faction in different parts of the country, we here subjoin some extracts from a long publication of Lyon in the Kentucky Palladium. The resolutions here spoken of are those monstrous resolutions introduced by Randolph, relative to the Georgia claim.

"Although Virginia has been in a situation to dictate, a Kentucky member is bound to exercise his own judgment with respect to what concerns the nation as well as the people he represents, and that when a Kentucky member differs in opinion from a Virginia member, it proves no more than the Virginia member differs from him. It may be possible that the Kentucky member may be right and the Virginia member wrong. I am willing, and shall endeavor to submit every opinion of mine that has differed from that of a certain leading Virginia member (Mr. Duane's favorite) to my constituents and to the public at large. I took the liberty to believe that certain resolutions offered to congress by that leading Virginia member, and which seemed to be supported by a majority of the members of that state, respecting the claims of certain purchases from Georgia, were subversive of the constitutional powers of the judiciary of this nation, and the sacred right every man has in this country to trial for his property by jury, as well to consider the principle contained in *them* resolutions as cutting up by the roots public faith, both of the individual states and the United States. These resolutions may be found in page 440 and 441 of the late journal of the house of representatives of the United States."

After mentioning a speech which Lyon says he made upon this occasion, he makes the following remarks:

"I am very sensible the speech I made gave great offence to Mr. Duane, as well as the members of congress who could not confute the doctrine it contained; many of my constituents have read it, and see no cause of offence, the offence taken by some gentlemen against that speech who seemed to express an indignant surprise at my daring to avow sentiments contrary to those of a majority of the Virginia members, was small compared with that taken on the particular occasion hinted at by my old friend Duane; I am sorry Duane had not more discretion than to drag out in this manner an exposition of that affair so earnestly wished to be buried by those over whose political character he has assumed the guardianship; sure I am, that my deportment in that affair (as he is pleased to call it) will bear the strictest scrutiny and be justified by more than nine out of ten of his readers, if he should lay the whole affair before them.

"The great misdemeanor hinted at by this assuming, insolent printer, is no other than this: after several days discussion in the house of representatives, on a bill sent from the senate for erecting Louisiana into two territories, and providing for the temporary government thereof, in the course of which, against the exertions of many other members as well as my own, the bill had been so modified as to destroy the title and claim to the lands of all those who had settled in Louisiana under the sanction and authority of the then existing government, since the 1st of October 1800, and subjected them to be driven from the land, by an armed force, and to severe penalties if they undertook to run a line on the land they claimed. I believed then as I do now, that to carry that law into execution, had it been passed by both houses in the shape it then stood, would involve the nation in the troubles and expense of a dangerous civil war, the horrors of which would be more immediately felt in my neighbourhood. The bill had been gone through on the 10th of March, and ordered for a third and last reading next day; that evening intending to discharge my duty and clear myself from the blood and treasure that might be spent in this wild goose chase, or, if possible to arrest the progress of the ruinous measure, I prepared a speech as well calculated as my understanding, and the little time I had, would permit.

"The delivering this speech has excited some feeling in Mr. Duane, who it seems by his comment holds to a political creed, which would admit of a member of congress being expelled for delivering his sentiments on a bill he conceived calculated to bring destruction on his country.

"I plainly saw the countenance of Mr. Duane and two or three others changed towards me, but I really was too much alarmed about the difficulties the impolitic and ill considered measure would have involved the nation in, to give myself any concern about the appearance they made."

The following extract will show what Lyon supposes to have been the motives of the leaders of his party in a measure of no little national concern; as likewise their honest opinions, as to the real value to the United States of the vast territory of Louisiana west of the Mississippi.

"Tennesee, which divides this district from the Natches or Mississippi, lies about 250 miles along the south side of it. In commercial concerns we are connected with all [illegible] countries, as well as with Orleans, and [illegible] have relations and intimate [illegible] in all these countries, whose interests and [illegible] expect me to guard and watch over, [illegible] pretensions to shining talents or [illegible], having always acted with integrity and a due regard to the interests of my constituents, I [illegible] will not, sacrifice that interest and my own opinions made up on the most mature reflection, to compliance with the opinions of men who have not had an equal opportunity with myself to be informed on the same subjects, merely because they were considered leaders of what is called party that now nearly amounts to the whole.—When I left this country but for the seat of government, great expectations were formed respecting the extension of the American settlements in the Louisiana country, the public mind was as much alive on this occasion as any I remember, the mail was crowded with letters of inquiry to me on my arrival respecting the terms of settlement [illegible], and how and when the lands [illegible], on the other hand I was surprised by declarations of the southern gentleman that "Louisiana must be locked up, nobody must go there:" when a reason for this was required, the public answer was, "our settlements are too scattering already;" but in conversation I often heard it said by gentlemen from the same quarter, "If we suffer Louisiana to be settled and give them a government to it will be agreeable to the ideas of the Americans, our poor Gredding sort of people will all leave us, and we shall have nobody left but ourselves and our slaves, and the western country people will make such an abundance of flour, hemp, tobacco and cotton to go to the same markets with ours, that we shall get little or nothing for what we make: we know that population, wealth power and government must eventually roll that way, but we must keep that event off as long as we can." After the ratification of the treaty which made that country ours and the completion of all the laws on that subject, I have heard members declare in the most solemn manner that they wished there was not a foot of land west of Mississippi on this continent, and that the land was all sunk into the ocean. These things made an unfavourable impression on my mind as to the wishes of many of the members from the southern states, respecting this country, and caused me to mourn over the vain hopes so many western people had formed for the speedy growth and aggrandizement of their country, but when I saw them determined, notwithstanding the late cheap acquisition of many hundred of millions of acres, to hold the lands of the United States at two dollars per acre, in the very neighbourhood where the state of Kentucky have been and are now selling their land at twenty cents per acre. When I saw the candidate for the vice-presidency offered by the western members, a native Virginian of character, talents, and qualifications the most shining, rejected by all but two Virginians, and heard Virginians exclaiming against our having the vice president, on account of our youth and small population, at the same time using every means to entail on us these disadvantages. When I saw their attempts to destroy the port of entry near Natchez and refusing to that town a right, the want of which would forever prevent its growth and ability to purchase any considerable share of the property which is to descend the Mississippi in our flat boats, and thereby make it necessary for those boats to go three hundred miles further to Orleans, and carry our people that distance farther from home, having to return by land through an excessive hot and unhealthy country, where many have already lost their lives.—When I found myself rebuked for the aid given me to carry through that establishment by the federalists, and for not abandoning the interest of my country, because they were disposed to aid it, I felt a share of that veneration I formerly possessed for Virginian politicians gradually diminishing.

The remainder of the publication is devoted to Mr. Duane. From this we perceive what the democrats think of the patronage bestowed by the government upon this worthless renegade, and in what language they will all speak of it if ever they should be provoked to speak what they really think. From this part we make the following extract merely for the purpose of amusement, and not as containing any facts either new or extraordinary.

Before I close this letter it may be well to say something about this William Duane, who talks about my talents, and about my wishing to make a *speck*, as but few of the people of the western country are acquainted with him—the first time I knew him, or I believe the public knew of him, was taking down the speeches of the members in congress hall in 1797, from which he was driven on a charge of misrepresenting the speech of a member and because he would not retract, he was by some of the republicans at the time thought to be abused; I next saw him in company with his old friend Callender at the office of Mr. Benjamin Franklin Bache, the editor of the Aurora, the paper which he now publishes; at that time that paper was furnished daily with a correct detail of the proceedings of the house of representatives, by those talents which Duane affects to despise, and this was within his knowledge; probably, this has slipped his memory, which has become too short to remember his recent situation and his benefactors. The yellow fever in 1798 deprived this country of Benjamin Franklin Bache, one of the most patriotic, benevolent, candid, and understanding newspaper editors in America. I believe Callender and Duane held a sort of partnership editorialship of that paper for a while, but the latter soon succeeded to the sole direction of it, and was very liberally encouraged by the Republican members of Congress and citizens of Philadelphia. To this liberal aid my purse was no stranger, nor was any other aid in my power withheld, although I was afraid my friend Billey had rather too much Callender in his composition; indeed, he has conducted hitherto with more propriety than I expected. I will not say of him that he is destitute of talents, he really possesses talents for editing a party paper and has been of great use to the republican party in that way, But now the party which had designs against the liberties of the nation have vanished, he seems to be out of his element, he wants to be kicking up a bobbery some how or rather. His present hobby horse seems to be to make the people believe that democracy consists in the sole government of the House of representatives: that legislative, executive, and judicial powers must all be contentred there, in order that by his anathamas and denunciations on one hand, and his flatteries and praises on the other, the power of that house may be concentred in a few of his friends, none of whose attentions he can be much prouder of, than he once was of his friend Matt Lyon. The time has been when Callender and Duane was as proud of the notice of the democratic Matt Lyon, member of Congress, as he now can be of that of a Virginia Nabob. I shall finish with my friend Duane at this time by explaining the nature of the speech he has so mysteriously hinted at, and which is doubtless the cause of his ill will towards towards me."

"From the time of the first election of Governor M'Kean in Pennsylvania his paper has been gaining governmental patronage until it must now be one of the most profitable newspapers on this continent. On the change of Presidents he got a great share of the public printing; If I am rightly infor-

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The Virginia Gazette.

—RICHMOND—

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 29, 1804.

ned the work he has done and the stationary he has furnished last session of congress amounts to somewhere about 10,000 dollars, on which 30 per cent is a moderate calculation for profit; he keeps a stationary store, convenient for supplying the offices of the executive department who (if he sells as cheap as other stationers) purchase of him from 4 to 6000 dollars worth of stationary in a year; with his present means and with proper œconomy he ought to be laying up from 6 to 8,000 dollars a year, yet he grasps at every shilling the public have to pay out in the printing way. It was last winter proposed by Congress to have printed under the direction of the Secretary of state an edition of the laws of the United States, Mr. Duane made proposals to do the work with a pompous declaration that he would do it cheaper than any one else; my assistance was solicited by another republican printer (in nowise related to me) in whose behalf I also proposed for the job, and did intend to get it, or to oblige Mr. Duane to do it on a much less profit than he gets on Congressional reports, &c.—Congress at length ordered the purchase of a number of copies Matthew Carey had on hand, and dropped the printing for the present, a measure I urged and approved of, so that I could not be disappointed; this must be the history of that *speck*: if Duane, with whom I have been intimate, knows of any other, or of any ill of me, let him out with it."

"If I have occasion to shed ink on his account again, I hope to do it in Washington, where, beside refreshing his memory on some other subjects, I can let him know I have talents enough to procure and publish pretty accurate statements of the money he draws from the public and the real profits arising therefrom."

"M. LYON."

From the Register.

In reviewing the acts of the present administration none appear to me so materially to affect the prosperity of our country, as their attacks upon the Judiciary. Their errors are misconduct in other instances may injure particular classes of citizens, or be in some degree felt by the whole community—trade may be embarrassed, the public expences increased, or the public money wasted; but by destroying the independence of the judges, the barrier which the constitution had ratified to guard us from the ambitious views or unconstitutional measure of the executive, is removed, and consequently the safety of the nation endangered.

Sensible as Mr. Jefferson and his partizans were, that many of their intended measures were not sanctioned by the constitution, they early saw the necessity of endeavouring to intimidate, or render dependent the guardians of it. A systematic plan seems to have been adopted, which they have pursued with unremitted perseverance. By removing some, and impeaching others, they hope to attain their end: that they could not have adopted a more proper course for attaining it, every man acquainted with human nature, will readily acknowledge. The Judges of England celebrated for their wisdom, and of acknowledged impartiality in suits between subjects, were previous to the act of Parliament which declared they should hold their offices during good behaviour, entirely devoted to the crown. The justice of the case, their sense of duty, nay even their oaths did not prevent them from obeying its commands, when they knew that a removal from office would be the consequence of their refusal. The patriotism of the present judges of the United States, may make them scorn the dictates of interest, and their firmness may destroy the hopes of intimidating them; but what is to prevent the removal of *all* of them by a reorganization of their courts, or of *those who are most dreaded* by impeachment? Both these means have been adopted to remove some of the judges, and who can say, that they will not be used to remove the rest? Their successors appointed, by Mr. Jefferson, and warned by the fate of their predecessors, will be no longer independent—they will endeavour to conciliate his favour by being subservient to his wishes, and the constitution may then be violated without the dread of judicial opposition.

To decide that the act of Congress which repealed a law of the preceding session, under which the late judges of the circuit courts were appointed, was unconstitutional, it is not necessary to be either a lawyer or a statesman; it is only requisite to refer to that article of the constitution, which declares, that "the judges, both of the Supreme and *Inferior* Courts shall hold their offices during good behaviour." Notwithstanding the sophistry of the majority in Congress, and their laboured distinction between removing the judges from their office, and taking the office from the judges, what language can be more explicit—what man of common sense can suppose, that Mr. Jefferson believed for a moment, that the measure was constitutional? But if positive evidence is required that he thought the arguments of his party unfounded, and that he knew at the time he signed the act, that he was violating the constitution he had *sworn* to support, his draught of a constitution for the state of Virginia, published in the Appendix, to his notes, will fully establish it. He there proposes that the judges of the Supreme Courts shall hold their offices "during good behaviour," *or the existence of their courts*;" thereby plainly expressing his construction of the words "during good behaviour," viz that they entitled the judges to hold their offices and receive their salaries, although their courts were destroyed, provided they behaved themselves well. In the case of the judges of the inferior Courts, therefore, whose independence he did not consider essential, and whose office it might be necessary at a future period to abolish, he took care to add a restrictive clause which gave the legislature a power, that without it, in his opinion, they would not have possessed. Yet although the constitution of the United States, including the judges of the Supreme and inferior Courts in the same sentence declared, that they they should hold their offices "during good behaviour," without any other restriction, Mr. Jefferson when he found it necessary to promote his views, pretended to believe that Congress had the power of removing the judges by destroying their courts.

Such, fellow-citizens, has been the conduct of the man whom you have chosen to rule over you. To secure his continuance in office, he shrinks not from the performance of acts which subject him to the charge of *knowingly* violating the constitution—of violating it too in that part which the framers of it intended should serve as its defence. Reflect, I beseech you, on the danger you incur by encouraging the destruction of that check on the legislative and executive branches which was intended to prevent their abusing the powers confided to them—that if in consequence of your neglect or concurrence, the already tottering pillar of the Judiciary is thrown down, your constitutional rights have no other support than the integrity and patriotism of those to whose care you have entrusted them; a support compared to which in strength I fear "the spiders most attenuated thread is cord, is cable."

NUMA.

BOSTON, August 18.

Latest from Europe.—"Yesterday we received English papers to the 6th July, and London to the 4th. They are quite barren of political intelligence.

"There were no prospects of a continental coalition. Austria, tho' she had 300,000 men in readiness to take the field, has declared her determination to maintain her neutral system; and from Russia there was nothing decisive. It was reported, that she was in serious negociation with both England and France, and that the emperor had ordered a fleet of ten sail of the line and six frigates, with 4 months provisions, to be equipped for sea; for what purpose time must unfold.

"In France the preparations for invasion were considerably advanced since our last accounts, and still wore the appearance of sober earnestness. The imperial constitution met with no obstructions in its execution, and the activity and celebrity of the emperor, in reviewing troops, was as great as that of the first consul. The convention of Napoleon, it was expected, would not take place until September. Georges and the other state prisoners had not been executed; and we find no mention made of Moreau.

"In England things were tranquil. Mr. Pitt met with little opposition in his late measures. His bill of defence passed the house of lords by a majority of 85—for it 154, against it 69. The British king had completely regained his health, and transacted business as formerly. The discussion of the regency had subsided. The forces of the kingdom were daily increasing. On the 1st of July the naval force in commission consisted of 104 sail of the line, 25 fifty gun ships, 129 frigates, and 309 smaller armed vessels. Total 567. No new rumors of peace."

NEW YORK, August 22.

A gentleman of this city killed a large Rattle Snake yesterday in the Jerseys, and on opening it he found a large Rat, perfectly while, the circumference of whose body was near double that of the Snake, and to all appearance must have been swallowed alive.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Spain, to his correspondent in Philadelphia, dated Cadiz, June 12.

"I have now the pleasure to addressing you for the last time previous to my departure from Europe. The convention had vanished—Cavallos has refused to ratify it—as he says that "circumstances are so altered by the accession of Louisiana, that he cannot ratify it in its present state," and on the 5th inst. he positively declined it, and this will probably be the first account of it which will reach the United States. I believe I am the only person in Cadiz acquainted with this circumstance."

Extract from another letter, dated Madrid, June 20.

"The treaty I am sorry to say has not been ratified by this government, so that no hopes on that score are at an end. If our government does not take some decisive steps, we shall never get a shilling from the Spaniards."

[☞ *The above extracts are from letters said to be written by very intelligent gentlemen.*]

We have declined publishing several articles which have appeared relative to the capture of the Hopewell and Rockland of this port, because they seemed to reflect on the captain. The following letter to his owner affords satisfaction on this head.

COPY OF A LETTER TO GEORGE BARNEWALL, ESQ.

SIR,

No doubt ere this you have heard of the capture of the ship Hopewell and brig Rockland. Owing to S. W. and S. S. W. winds was obliged to go to the eastward of Bermuda. In latitude 27 38, longitude 61 57, on the 30th June, at 3 A. M. saw a brig which appeared to be dogging us, and at day light she bore down on us, hoisted an English ensign and fired a gun to leeward. We were then under all the sail we could set, but finding she came up with us very fast, we hoisted American colours and fired a gun to leeward, and shortened sail. I hailed the Rockland, and desired Captain Akens to keep on our lee bow and near us, as I wished to speak the privateer first and know what she was before we attempted any thing, she was then on our weather quarter, the Rockland not keeping in her station dropped more to leeward and nearly on our lee quarter; the privateer was then almost within hail of us, but immediately up helm and run along side the Rockland and commenced firing under English colours, which was returned from the brig; the privateer being between us and the brig prevented my firing until I got in a situation to fire clear of the brig Rockland which was in less than a moment, when we commenced firing to the best advantage we could; the Rockland fired only one broad side and some musketry, when she was boarded, they only left three men on board, sheered off and gave us a broadside, and attempted to board us, but was repulsed by our quarter gun pikes and musketry, they then kept clear of our pikes and played continually with all their men with musketry; our men seeing their ship mates falling, most of the landsmen quit their quarters—the privateer seeing this attempted the second time to board us by cutting our netting and overpowering us by numbers, was obliged to haul down our colours and quit the deck, otherwise be cut in pieces. We had three men killed, four badly and two slightly wounded; the first who fell was poor Mr. Bird.—When they boarded us nothing saved our lives but their thinking we were English, and asked us how we dare engage under American colours, and did not believe we were Americans even after we had arrived. After the Rockland was boarded we engaged the privateer close on board for forty minutes. When the black General found we were captured he ran below with a pistol with intentions to blow the ship up, and with much difficulty we prevented it. He set all the cartridges on fire in the cabin and steerage, which was in ponch tubs, and only my laying the magazine scuttle, saved the ship and our lives; when he found he could not blow the ship up, he put the pistol to his head and blew his brains out.

The privateer took out all the passengers, officers and men badly wounded. The privateer continued with us until we arrived at this port, which was on the 17th July, and was immediately put altogether in a most miserable prison, with nothing to eat but stinking beef and coarse bread, and very short even of that. They will not suffer me to see any Americans, nor have any communication with any body. There is a schooner called the Snake in the Grass bought in New York and fitted out at Salem, with five guns, taken and brought in here a few days before me, one of the mates is allowed to go out at times, and this is the only opportunity I had to write. They say that orders has gone to America, that every vessel bound to St Domingo, if taken, shall be treated as pirates. God only knows what they mean to do with us. I beg you will do all in your power to get our government to claim us, otherwise I dont know what they may do—they seem to be inveterate against the Americans, and even told me every ship and captain's name that was armed from New-York.

Captain Akens had his mate killed, and one man, and several wounded, himself, wounded and died at this place on the 22d instant.

The schooner Snake in the Grass was commanded by James Mansfield, who is also in prison with all his men; the vessel will be condemned although they did not fire a shot.

As no protest can be made here, I thought it best to let the officers sign this letter with me. Several large privateers are getting ready to go down in the Bite after the Americans.

The privateer that took us was the brig Fribriskey, Capt. Antwan, with ten long French sixes, two twelve pound cannonades, one long eighteen pounder, and 150 men. The French seem to be very inveterate against the Americans and insult us as they pass the prison.

All that I can say more is to request you to do what you can with our government to claim us as Americans. I think the manner in which the French privateer engaged us under English colors, will be a sufficient reason for them to claim us. All that I can say more is that your ship and property was defended with spirit, until overpowered by numbers.

We are Sir, with respect,
Your obedient servants,

(Signed) P SISSON,
MAHLON BENNET,
JAMES ROSS, Jun.

Gaudaloupe, Point Petre,
July 26, 1804.

N. B. You will please to excuse any fault in this letter, as I am so closely watched.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 20.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Spain, to his correspondent in this city, dated

"CADIZ, June 12.

"If our mutual friend Don Carlos is not now completely ashamed of himself, it must be because he has no shame in him; for the nett proceeds of his vaunted suavitor in modo, viz. the *convention* has vanished—Cevallos *has refused to ratify it!* as he says that "circumstances are so altered by the "accession of Louisiana, that he cannot ratify it in "its present state." and on the 5th instant he *positively declined it!* This will probably be the first account of it, which will reach the United States. If things are to go on in this way, I would rather be considered an Algerine, than an American.

"I thought it was humiliating enough to have agreed to the convention with the exclusion of French captures; but I suppose the Spaniards thought they had been too indulgent a nation which had so long and completely lost sight of its own dignity and the interests of its citizens.

PORT OF COWES.

CAUTION.

Whereas, for want of proper information of the laws which exist in Great Britain, relative to Tobacco, or from inadvertency, American and other foreign ships, laden in part or wholly with tabacco, are in the practice of putting into different ports in the Channel, to disembark passengers, getting letters from London, or for some commercial views; and as such ships and cargoes thereby become subject to forfeitures.

Notice is hereby officially given.

That the Law of the 29th of his Britannic Majesty, chap. 68, sec. 30, forbids any ship or vessel, laden in part or wholly with Tobacco to touch at any Port in the Channel of England, except at Cowes or Falmouth to wait for orders, on pain of forfeiture of ship and cargo; and the said Law further enacts, that the Master of any ship or vessels so loaden with Tobacco, shall immediately on his arrival within the limits of Cowes or Falmouth, make a true entry on oath of the contents of his loading before the collector or other Chief Officer of the Port, on a failure whereof both ship and cargo will be subject to the penalties and restriction of the act.

It is therefore hereby enjoined to all captains of American or other ships having tobacco on board, that they do not, unless from damage, or unavoidable necessity, put into any other Port or Ports in the Channel, but that, avoiding all hovering on the coast, they make the best of their way with their ships to the roads of Cowes or Falmouth, as the law directs.

THOMAS AULDJO,
American Consul

We are informed, by the last packet, that the British government had just ratified the 12th article of the American treaty, which has been so long suspended. We shall be anxious to receive a confirmation of this news, so favorable to the British colonies, as it gives the American traders the option of receiving the most of their cargoes in any species of our produce. This will have the effect of keeping within ourselves, much of the cash which has hitherto been received by the Americans, and laid out with our enemies, for sugar, coffee, etc. or laid out in the East India trade.—[*Jamaica paper.*

RICHMOND PRICES CURRENT.
(CORRECTED WEEKLY.)

Tobacco,	36s cash.
Wheat,	6s to 7s do.
New Flour, (superfine)	42s to 43s6 do.
Old do. do.	37s6 do.
Corn,	27s to 28s do.
Hemp, (clean)	50l to 55l do.
Iron,	33l do.
Whiskey,	3s6 to 3s9 do.
Bacon,	7 1-2d do.

On Mrs. ANNA MARIA RIDDICK, *who died lately at Rock-Mills.*

She has left behind her every title to respect from the world; to praise from those, who admire female merit; and to affection from her relatives, her friends, and dependants.

The disease which terminated her life, seized her lungs, undermined the bloom of her youth, and subdued with a rapid victory all that was mortal.

She foresaw the event, without dreading death; although surrounded with inducements to wish to live. Her fortitude was the fortitude of a Christian, which yields to no terror of the grave.

How could SHE tremble, even on the verge of eternity; who recollected no sentiment towards her deplored consort, but purity of love; who reviewed mankind with the cordiality of a sister, descended from the same common father; who in no season forgot that delicacy, which is the out-work of female virtue; who struggled to fulfil what conscience dictated, and exercised in every connexion of her life, piety and benevolence, adorned with grace.

Let the fair, who are ambitious of those distinctions which alone ought to be pursued by their sex, study this example; which was always too amiable to excite envy, and is now too commanding to be neglected.

HAIR POWDER TAX.—When Mr. Pitt proposed this tax, he computed the number of persons wearing hair powder at 200,000, which, at one guinea each, would have amounted to 210,000l. per annum. The produce, however, fell short of this sum, and has constantly decreased since.

Estimated amount,		£210,000
Produce in	1795	187,085
	1796	183,736
	1797	173,694
	1798	157,617
	1799	131,881
	1800	95,6[illegible]
	1801	74,869

In an account presented to the house of commons on 20th March last, of the "Net produce of all the permanent taxes of Great Britain for two years, ending respectively the 5th January 1803, and 5th January 1804," the produce of this tax might be expected to be found; but of its amount in 1802, there appears only 7,823l. which is stated to be the arrears. The amount of the year 1803 appears, by this account, to have been only 44,852l.

At Woodbridge barracks in England, where the Lancashire militia are quartered, two hen's eggs have been placed under a *cat*, who had actually hatched two chickens, and suckled three kittens at the same time. This little family is said to live together on the most affectionate terms. The feline part of it are so *extremely fond* of their feathered friends, they are almost ready to *eat them up.*

Extract of a letter from Liverpool, dated 6th June.

"Our prints will inform you that the report of the committee respecting the *Corn Laws* has not yet been taken fully into consideration; and it is doubted by many whether any thing will be done *this session.* We suppose that those who are interested, for Ireland in particular, will contend for some better encouragement to the agriculture of that kingdom, and the importation from thence into Great Britain at a lower average price than that proposed. The price of grain seems to be looking upwards! yet the demand is languid. It has just come to our knowledge that the ORDER IN COUNCIL, which were heretofore granted immediately on application, for the admission to entry, *for home consumption*, in this country of certain goods imported in American and other foreign vessels have been refused; and in which refusal, it is probable our government will persist. We think it may be useful to you to be apprised of this."

Extract of a letter from Mr. Cathcart, late consul of the United States at Tripoli, to Mr. Cathalan, their commercial agent at Marseilles, dated Leghorn, 11th May, 1804.

"The government at Naples has sent to sea, two large frigates and four corvettes to guard their coast and annoy the Tunisians, should they put to sea this summer. A seventy-four gun ship is fitting out with all expedition, and will be manned with the crews of the corvettes, which are recalled for that purpose. The seventy four and two large frigates will be kept continually at sea, so that if the Tunisians do declare war against us, this force will be of infinite service to us until a reinforcement arrives from the United States. I have likewise procured from the government of Naples the loan of four Bombardes and four large gun boats, artillery, mortars, bombs, ammunition and every apparatus complete. The boats are ready for sea at Messina, and an order was forwarded to the count Tourne, or in his absence to the governor of Messina, to deliver them to Commodore Preble upon demand before I left Naples, and to render him every service in his power."

An article of some interest will be found below, from the New Orleans Union. Many people think it very strange, that Mr. Livingston, against whom there exists a judgment of *one hundred thousand dollars* of public money, should be permitted to go at large without molestation, and even to busy himself in fomenting discontents and exciting seditious proceedings against the very government, upon the spoils of which he has been so effectually fattened.——Thereby hangs a tale——Perhaps it will never be *proved* that this same Mr. Livingston has in his possession a certain letter, which Mr. Jefferson will never induce him to publish, by being over importunate with him about public money. The time may come when we may speak more intelligibly upon this subject. For the present, *verbum sat sapienti.*

(U. S. Gazette.)

FROM THE NEW-ORLEANS UNION.

We understand that on Sunday last, a patriotic meeting of French citizens was holden, to take into consideration the situation of this province. That a memorial was presented to the assembly, destined, hereafter to be forwarded to congress, complaining of innumerable grievances, and boldly and magnanimously asserting the right of the territory to be immediately incorporated into the

union as an independent state. Upon this measure we shall forbear, at present, to make any comments. The memorial has not as yet been made public, nor has it been in our power to obtain the most accurate knowledge of its contents. We shall wait therefore with patience until the committee appointed to obtain subscribers to this new bill of rights, framed by citizen Livingston, and supported by citizens Bore, Tupper, and others, shall deign to submit it to public inspection. At present we shall be content to appeal to the sober good sense of men of all descriptions, to request them to consider and reflect what are the objects, and what will be the inevitable effect of this measure—a measure which we cannot hesitate to pronounce inconsiderate and premature, fraught with pernicious consequences, and calculated, eminently calculated, to disturb the harmony and tranquility which have hitherto been our pride as well as our security. That the people of Louisiana have a right to remonstrate congress on the subject of any real grievance no man can deny who merits to be the citizen of a free country: but in all cases of popular remonstrances, the *quo animo* is a matter of very serious consideration. In the case of Mr. Livingston's memorial, it becomes a question of no little curiosity to determine what are the claims which the people, the very people who have become subscribers to it, really wish that the government of the United States should grant.—To say that Louisiana is capable of forming a state at the present moment, according to the Constitution of the United States, is saying more, I believe, than M. Bore could prove. As this great question is, however, determined, and since we are told that it is a truth unquestionable, that we have the right, not in future, but at present, and that congress have violated the treaty of cession, in not having given us before this the exercise of that right, viz. of framing a constitution of government for ourselves and becoming an independent state of the American union, we may certainly be permitted to inquire how, and in what manner, is this state to be formed?—What is to be the extent of its territory?—Where is to be the seat of its government? and what will be the annual expence of its establishment?—If these questions cannot be satisfactorily answered, we must conclude that the authors of this memorial complain of grievances which they themselves must be conscious do not exist, and demand rights, which if congress were at this moment to grant, they would not accept. In other words we must look for the motives of these sudden patriots, and determine for ourselves whether they are not hazarding the happiness and prosperity of this country, for the gratification of their own private views and individual ambition.

For the VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

The BANK of VIRGINIA—defended.

No. III.

The continued stream of censure which is manifested in the Annapolis letter, seems not only to have destroyed the recollection of the writer, but also to have impaired his vision and understanding; otherwise it will be impossible to find an excuse for some of his misrepresentations, and the writer himself would have adverted to the following well-known and important facts—That there will be another election of directors on the first of January next;—that five of those who are now directors must then be excluded, and others will be elected in their places;—that there are only five who can come under the denomination of planters and farmers;—that the directors may be chosen by the stockholders;—that the bank will not by that time, be in full operation;—that the legislature will meet in December;—and that all parties seem to agree, that the power of voting for directors which is given by the charter to the treasurer, is not only inconsistent with the true principles of banking, but imposes upon the treasurer new and important duties without compensation. And it is also known, that some of the most influential stockholders, whose political opinions will have weight with the legislature, have recommended just and reasonable alterations in the law.

At the time when the electors were chosen, it was evident that the assembly would meet before the time of repaying the first loans would arrive: of course, before the directors could form an opinion of the punctuality of those who might appear as candidates for loans. These things with those which were displayed in the last number, being added to the suggestions of prudence, no doubt dictated to the treasurer, that he ought to act, not only with caution, but with safety, so that the great, unexpected and unwelcome trust which had been imposed upon him might revert to the hands of those from whom it had been received. To effect this, it was expedient for him, in the choice of directors, to give the votes which belonged to the commonwealth to persons in whom he had ample confidence; so that although he might not make the trifling profit which an active employment of the whole capital would afford for a few weeks, still he would preserve the capital itself.

These circumstances being considered, can any man of common justice and feelings blame the treasurer for having selected persons who were generally believed to be trust-worthy; so that the immense confidence which had been placed in his hands, might be restored without injury to those from whom it had been received? There was no way in which this could be safely done, but by associating himself with persons who were entitled to confidence, and would give the greatest satisfaction to the majority of those who were most interested. When therefore the legislature meets, if any wise-acre should impugn the conduct of the treasurer, for voting for men of independent fortunes and characters, because they had not been brought up behind a counter, or at a writing desk, and denounce him because the stockholders had thereby lost the interest upon a part of their capital for a fortnight or three weeks, if it should so appear, the treasurer may indignantly and justly make the following reply: "Upwards of one hundred thousand pounds in ready money have been unexpectedly and unwelcomely thrown into my hands. I pretend not to understand the intricate details of a merchant's counting-house. I have acted, if not wisely, at least honestly. I have preserved and restored this immense capital; the controul which, by my office, was exercised by me, now returns with the office itself into the hands of those from whom it was received. Although my conduct may provoke malignant criticism, my heart is without reproach—my conscience is pure—my hands are clean." Such is the language which the conduct of the treasurer authorises him to use, and such is the language which every man of candor and feeling will justify and repeat.

But even admitting that these things were not so, and that it was a part of the treasurer's duty to execute the trust, not only with fidelity, but with abilities equal to its importance and intricacy—he surely ought not to be blamed for associating with himself, in the duties of safe-keeping, men whom he knew, until the bank should go into full and vigorous operation.

Such conduct, under such circumstances, seems to be justified even by the Annapolis writer, who in the plenitude of *his wisdom*, gives the following advice: "*It appears to me that you cannot, even though your bank should begin to work in October, venture to discount largely. Indeed it would be wise not to emit a single note until your capital is paid in, in specie; if you do, you may be assured that your notes will be returned upon you from the other banks as fast as they are issued, and what specie you have got will be drawn from you.*" If this advice be good, what evil has been committed by the election of the directors; even though there should not be a man of them who understood the multiplication table? All that was necessary, according to the extract, was to chuse men who would take care of the cash, until the whole fifteen hundred thousand dollars should be received, lest the new proposed banks of Annapolis and Alexandria, which were set up, as the letter says, *for the avowed purpose of opposing the bank of Virginia*, should get all the notes and send them for payment. There is really something so ridiculous, in the idea of a few individuals, in three towns, holding a rod of terror and correction over all the people of Virginia, whose annual exportations exceed seven millions of dollars, that it merits only silent contempt. If, for instance, the bank should emit notes for three hundred thousand dollars upon loans which would fall due upon the first of January next, and one of the instalments of the stockholders should become due on the same day, can this *sagacious critic* tell us how the six hundred thousand dollars are to be paid, even though all the notes should be brought back, without the aid of three hundred thousand dollars in specie? And if the other banks should get the notes and hold them up for the purpose of making a run, then the bank of Virginia would be entitled to receive the whole six hundred thousand dollars on that day in specie.

There is so much inconsistency in the contradictory doctrines of this letter-writer, that it would be an insult to the reader's understanding to dwell much longer. At one time he advises, that no notes shall be issued until the payment of the last instalment, which will require a considerable length of time; at another, he complains, because some of the directors are not merchants, whose interest and inclination would undoubtedly prompt them, forthwith, to scatter the notes all over the country. The more these circumstances are examined, the more ridiculous they appear; and the more it will be demonstrated, that the conduct of the treasurer has been, not only honest, but wise.

The Annapolis letter-writer also makes the following premeditated and absurd misrepresentations: "*By the 9th sec. of the bank law you are restrained from discounting more than two and a half millions a year. This sum will, at 6 per cent. yield* $150,000, *or* £45,000. *Out of this deduct* £40,000 *or* £12,000 *for annual expences, and the balance of* $110,000 *or* £33,000 *is the sum to be divided between the stockholders and the state. Now the interest of the capital is equal to* $90,000 *or* £27,000, *and the surplus of* $20,000 *or* £6,000 *will do little more than replace to the bank the two per cent. which it loses by its loan to the state.*"

There are many occasions where the writer of a reply is obliged to depend upon arguments, which are both intricate and extensive; but in this case, nothing is necessary but to ask the reader to open his eyes and look, and to apply his arithmetic. Let him turn to the 87th page of the the last acts of the Virginia assembly, and he will find that the 9th section, which the letter refers to, is as follows: "The total amount of notes emitted or thrown "into circulation by the said corporation, together with "their debts of every description, shall not at any time "exceed the sum of *four millions five hundred thousand* "*dollars* over and above the monies then actually depo-"sited in the bank for safe keeping."

Reader! if you will compare this extract of the law with the extract of the Annapolis letter, you will find that our calumniator has made the moderate mistake of two millions of dollars, and has also misrepresented the law, by calculating the loans at 6 per cent. per annum, when he must have known that the customary loans of banks are for sixty days only; that notes payable in sixty days are usually discounted by taking one dollar from every hundred. As these operations may happen six times a year, generally gaining a few days in anticipated payments, with the advantage of the accumulation, which becomes a part of the active stock, the gain will be about 7 per cent.—but leaving these nicetics out of the question, the bank may safely calculate on 6 per cent. upon four millions and a half, instead of $2,500,000, which will produce $270,000 a year, instead of $150,000, according to the letter. Even then admitting the expences to be $40,000 a year, there would then remain $230,000 to be divided among the stockholders, which is more than 15 per cent.

It has been formerly demonstrated, that the bank would gain by the loan to the state, because the full quota of notes might be issued, while the state would pay the 4 per cent. on the $300,000, equal to $12,000 a year; but admitting that this is not so, then the bank could only lose $6000 per annum, which is exactly 2 per cent. on $300,000. These $6,000 our *wise* and *candid* letter-writer has converted into $20,000.

In order to explain the effect of the loan to the commonwealth, the following calculation is offered:

Amount of the loan,	$300,000
Merchant tax due and payable before the bank goes into operation,	50,000
Leaves at 4 per cent.	250,000
Interest at 4 per cent. to Oct. 1805,	10,000
	260,000
Dividends & merchant tax due in Oct. 1805,	100,000
	160,000
Interest at 4 per cent. to Oct. 1806,	6,400
	166,400
Dividend& merchant tax due in Oct. 1806,	100,000
	66,400
Interest at 4 per cent. to Oct. 1807,	2,656
	69,056
Dividends & merchant tax due in Oct. 1807,	100,000
	$30,944

Thus by the first of October 1807, the loan to the state will be paid—and there will be an overplus of $30,944.—The whole charges of interest at 4 per cent. during this time, according to these calculations, are something less than $20,000, so that the loss upon the whole at 2 per cent. will not exceed $10,000, which the Annapolis letter-writer in his calculation calls $20,000 per year forever.—If it should be alledged that too much is allowed for the merchant tax and dividends, then let another year be allowed. As this will be the outside, the reader can easily perceive from what materials this *learned commentator* has created an annual loss of $20,000 by the means of the loan to the commonwealth of Virginia. There are somethings too despicable even for contempt—the pretended loss of $20,000 per year is one of them.

"*That you will have* borrowers *enough, we make no doubt. We know that you Virginia gentlemen are* not *backward in* borrowing—*but* we know *that you are very* backward *in* paying. *Nor can it be otherwise; for though you are rich, like the Patriarchs of old, in flocks and herds, you are poor in money. Your* slaves *serve rather to give you* credit, *than* wealth, *and the luxury, which is superinduced by slavery, occasions you to substitute the former for the latter, to its utmost extent. Should the operations of the bank facilitate this extension, and instead of aiding the active and enterprising merchant with capital, administer to the dissipation and extravagance of your gentlemen planters and farmers, an evil which, from the appointment of a planter as president, and of several planters and farmers as directors, is much to be apprehended, great mischief will be done to the community, and the bank itself be ultimately endangered.*"

If the Annapolis letter-writer had known that the planters and farmers of Virginia can spare from their annual produce upwards of seven millions of dollars for exportation; if he had enquired into the present habits of this numerous and respectable class of citizens, he would have found no cause for these flagrant and unprovoked insults.

It ist rue that before the revolution, there was a great disposition in Virgima to extravagance and idleness, which induced the possessors of large estates to involve themselves in burthensome and destructive debts, but many of the parties are dead—many of the estates are gone out of their families, and are now possessed by men of independence and credit.

It is also true, that there is a considerable disposition to luxury and dissipation in some of the towns, and not among the planters and farmers, as is alledged. That there will be in the towns borrowers enough for the whole capital, is not doubted; but if the judgment is to be formed from daily occurrences, the danger of making loans is not to be expected among such planters and farmers as I have described, whose estates and claims to credit are generally well ascertained by the public voice of their neighbors; whereas it is in the power of a merchant to conceal the true state of his affairs even from his store-keepers and clerks.

It is well known that luxury and dissipation among the planters and farmers bear so small a proportion to the surplus of their estates, that instead of endangering the credit and existence of the bank by borrowing, they can easily, if they please, establish an annual capital of equal amount. So far as relates to the present directors, there is no necessity, and it would be extremely indecorous to make nice comparisons; but there can be neither harm nor injustice in saying, that the merchant directors are not more respectable and trust-worthy, than those who are not merchants.

CANDIDUS.

(To be continued.)

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 22.

A New-York paper suggests, as a measure demanded by the public wrongs inflicted on our commerce and character by the British frigates on our coast, that a meeting of the merchants of that city be held, for the purpose of representing to Mr. Merry, British minister, the flagrancy and injustice of certain acts of the Leander and Cambrian frigates, and requesting that they may be ordered to quit the station. In a similar instance, some years ago, this measure had the effect desired.

From the New-York Gazette.

New-York, 20th August, 1804.

MESSRS. LANG & CO.

Gentlemen—Enclosed are two copies of two letters received by me on Saturday last, from the commander of his Britannic majesty's ship Leander: You will do me the favor of giving them a place in your paper of to-morrow. I am your very obedient servant,

THOMAS BARCLAY.

(COPY.)

Leander, Wednesday, 15th Aug. 1804.

MY DEAR SIR,

The enclosed letter relates to the circumstance of the Revenue Cutter, of which I have no doubt you have heard—and I have no objection to my name being published with the explanation, since it is certainly the reverse of our wishes to give any just foundation for complaint.—Men of sense ought to consider our situation, and the nature of our duty coolly, before they complain violently.

I am, my dear sir, &c. &c.

(Signed) ALEXANDER SKENE.

Col. Barclay.

H. M. S. Leander, Aug. 14th, 1804.

Sir—It was reported to me that a French privateer was passing near his majesty's ship, and on examination, the vessel did appear to carry a large French pendant, without an ensign. The boats were immediately armed, and a gun fired to bring this vessel to.—She hoisted American colours: we fired no more; and the boats were instantly recalled.

This little incident, I am grieved to find, has been construed into *premeditated* insult to the American national flag; than which, nothing can be further from my intention, or more directly contrary to the sentiments of the British government, and the particular orders of the admiral under whom I have the honor to serve.

I beg, sir, that you will not suffer such misrepresentations to gain ground, without contradiction and explanation. It is cruel and unjust, to put the very worst construction on every act of the British officers and the British nation, who must, in the end be found the natural and firmest friends of America. I am, sir,

Your very obedient and humble servant,

(Signed) ALEX. SKENE.

To Col. Barclay, British consul-general, etc.

NORFOLK, August 25.

We know not what faith to place in the report of war having been declared by Great Britain against Spain. We have seen no London accounts later than our own; which do not even hint at such a thing.

An officer of the Navy who came passenger in the Woodrop. Simms, says, that the misunderstanding between this country and Tunis, has been adjusted. All our squadron when he left it, was off Tripoli, except the Commodore, who was at Naples preparing gun boats.—It was confidently said that General Moreau was at Barcelona, permitted to retire from France to the United States. This we do not credit.—Nothing was heard of an engagement between the English and French fleets.

It was said when Capt. Wills of the Shepherdess left Cadiz; that there was some misunderstanding between the court of Madrid and our Minister; who, it was said, had delivered an ultimatum, allowing so many days for the court to prepare an answer.—We know only of one cause of dispute, and that is Louisiana. It is not at all improbable that our executive may have remonstrated on the conduct of the Spanish governor and others, before and subsequent to the treaty of cession. How far this report may be credited others are left to judge.

Will positively be sold, on Thursday the 6th inst. without reserve, for ready money, on the premises, at 12 o'clock,

The BRICK TENEMENT,

ON the main-street, opposite the Post-Office, and at present occupied by Micajah Davis, to satisfy a debt due to Samuel Meeker and Meeker, Dinmore & Co. of Philadelphia, by

BARTLETT STILL.

August 28th, 1804.

For Sale,

That beautiful and well improved TENEMENT, on the hill, now occupied by Mr. Ben. Mosby.

THIS property lies near the Capitol, in a healthy and agreeable neighborhood. Terms of sale will be made known, by applying to

BARTLETT STILL.

Richmond, July 12, 1804.

The Subscriber

Offers for sale on a credit of 90 days, a quantity of excellent

GREEN COFFEE,

in tierces and barrels.

RUM & LOAF SUGAR,

by the hhd.

WM. WISEHAM.

August 24, 1804. ep4w

PORK.

FORTY one barrels prime PORK, New-York inspection, for sale by PR'S. FOLLET,

Next door above Mr. Ch's. Spencer's.

Richmond, 29th August, 1804.

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Richmond Theatre.

FOR THE BENEFIT OF

Messrs. SAUBERE & COMER.

The Public are respectfully informed, that on account of the inclemency of the weather, the ENTERTAINMENTS *intended for last evening were unavoidably postponed until this evening,*

Wednesday, August 29th, 1804,

When will be presented, *(By Particular Desire,)* an Admired Historical DRAMA, never performed here, called

DEAF & DUMB;

OR THE

ORPHAN PROTECTED.

(For Characters see bills.)

With the original EPILOGUE by Mrs. Hopkins.

Between the Play and Afterpiece, will be introduced,

Comic Song, (Caleb Quotem, or the Man of all Trades, - - - - - - - *Mr. Hopkins.*

Recitation, (Eliza, a pathetic tale from Darwin, - - - - - - - - *Mr. Rutherford.*

Recitation in character, (Jacob Gawkey's Travels, - - - - - - - - *Mr. Hopkins.*

To which will be added, an entire New Grand Heroic Spectacle, compiled by Mr. SAUBERE, *called*

ALBERT *and* ROSALIE,

OR THE

Midnight Bell.

(For Characters see bills.)

The DRESSES and DECORATIONS principally NEW.

☞ The Public are respectfully informed that no expense or pains has been spared in getting up the above Spectacle in the best manner possible.

*** Persons are employed to keep all noise from the outside of the theatre during the performance.

☞ Tickets to be had as usual—Price One Dollar. Doors to be opened at 6, and performance to begin at 7 o'clock precisely.

A Ten Thousand Dollar Prize,

Now to be had for the small sum of 6 Dollars!!!

SCHEME OF A

LOTTERY,

For the use of the German Trinity Church, in Sixth street, Philadelphia;

WHICH will positively commence drawing at the State House in this city on the fourth Monday in November next. Prizes will be received in payment for such tickets as may remain for sale during the drawing, or the cash advanced for them on allowing a small discount. From the great proportion already sold, it is expected that the tickets will soon be raised to 6 dollars and a half.

1	*prize of*	*ten thousand dolls.*	*dolls.* 10,000
1		*three thousand,*	3,000
1		*two thousand,*	2,000
1		*one thousand,*	1,000
4		*five hundred,*	2 000
10		*three hundred,*	3,000
20		*two hundred,*	4,000
35		*one hundred,*	3,500
90		*fifty,*	4,500
100		*twenty,*	2,000
6000		*seven,*	42,000
1	*first drawn No. on the*	10*th day,*	500
1		15*th,*	500
1		20*th,*	500
1		25*th,*	500
1		30*th,*	500
1		35*th,*	500
1		40*th,*	1000
1		45*th,*	1000
1		50*th,*	1000
1		55*th,*	1000
1	*first drawn No. on the last day, when there shall be only* 600 *tickets in the wheel,*		6000
6274	*prizes.*		*dolls.* 90,000

Considerably less than two blanks to a prize.

The prizes to be paid 30 days after the close of the drawing—subject to a deduction of 15 per cent.

*** Tickets for sale by

George Taylor, jun. No. 85, South Second-street,
Matthew M'Connell, No. 82, Chesnut-street; or
ADAM PREMIR, No. 134, *South Sixth-street;*
ANTHONY HOOKEY, Corner of *Green and Third-str.*
CHARLES BOWMAN, No. 16, *Bud-street,* } Commiss.

Whole Tickets, $6—Half Tickets, $3 25—Quarter Tickets, $1 75.

Prizes in other lotteries received in payment.

☞ Letters addressed to either of whom, post-paid and inclosing the cash, will be duly attended to.

Augus 24th, 1804. ep23.

Robert Gordon & Co.

HAVE just received by the Juliana from Madeira, and offer FOR SALE, 28 pipes, 5 hogsheads and 56 qr. casks of

MADEIRA WINE,

of the quality usually denominated BRAZIL.—It comes more particularly recommended, and costs higher than any they have heretofore received.

THEY HAVE ON HAND,

A few Pipes, Hogsheads and Quarter Casks of

Red Port & Dry Lisbon Wines,

Fine Old St. Etiphe and Leoville CLARET—a few pipes and hhds. of excellent FRENCH BRANDY—Antigua and Jamaica RUM—an assortment of Bolting Cloths—Copper in sheets, breasts and bottoms, fit for small stills—a few boxes of common and IX Tin—Copperas, Madder, Brimestone, White Lead and Spanish Brown; Spanish Wool; Superfine Cloths and Cassimeres, of a very fine quality; 4-4 Irish Linen, from 2s. to 5s6 per yard sterling cost; Laced Cambric, Colonade, Jaconet, Glazed Plain and Fancy Cambric Muslins; Calicoes & Chintz; French Cambrics & Lace, part very fine; Men's & Women's black and laid coloured Silk Stockings; Ancle Socks; Cotton and Thread Stockings; Florentines, Meleskin, Peelongs and Lustrings; 5-4 Plaid and Striped Italian Silks; Bombazetts, Wildbores and Durants; Hardware and Cutlery, nearly every description; Nails, Spades, Smiths' Bellows and Anvils; Plated Tea Urns, Tea-pots, Candlesticks and Branches; Elegant Epergnes, Bowls, and other Cut Glass Ware.

Richmond, 29th Aug. 1804. 2p*.Coom4w

For Sale,

The finest Old Madeira and Sherry

WINE,

Butts, Hogsheads and Quarter Casks—Also, a few hundred bushels

CADIZ SALT.

BROWN, RIVES & Co.

Richmond, 6th August, 1804. 3w.

N. B.—Wanted to purchase, BANK SCRIP, of the Virginia Bank. B. R. & Co.

To Rent,

FOR one year, poſſeſſion to be delivered on the firſt October next. two fire proof brick TENEMENTS, calculated for Warehouſes, ſituated near the Baſin and contiguous to the moſt buſy part of the town.

They will be rented ſeparately or together, as may beſt ſuit the perſons who may bargain for them.

The terms will be made known by Wm. McKIM, who is authoriſed to leaſe them.

July 30th, 1804. tf

BANK OF VIRGINIA.

At a General Meeting of the Stockholders,

"RESOLVED, That until certificates for the ſtock held in this inſtitution be iſſued under the bye laws hereof, the ſcrip or evidence of ſhares held herein be transferable by indorſement or aſſignment, and that all the ſhares ſtanding in the name of any ſtockholder ſhall be transferred in the books of this company to the perſon or perſons producing the ſcrip or evidence of ſuch ſhares regularly endorſed or aſſigned.

"RESOLVED, That the preſident of the bank at Richmond be directed to call a meeting of all ſtockholders (which meeting ſhall be in the city of Richmond on the firſt Monday in September next) for the purpoſe of adopting ſuch bye laws, rules and regulations as ſhall be deemed neceſſary for the government of the inſtitution; and conſidering other ſubjects important to its intereſt."

A true extract from the proceedings of the general meeting of Stockholders, on Saturday, July 7th, 1804.

Teſte, Wm. DABNEY, Sec'ry.

☞ The Stockholders are requeſted to attend a general meeting, at the Capitol in the city of Richmond, on the firſt Monday in September next, for the purpoſes stated in the foregoing reſolution.

ABM. B. VENABLE, President.

A Petition

WILL be preſented to the next General Aſſembly, to paſs a law authoriſing the proprietors of the Ferry across Shaunon River, know by the name of *Bibb's Ferry*, to erect a Toll Bridge over the ſaid river, at ſome ſuitable and convenient place contiguous to ſaid ferry.

August 9th 1804.

United States of America, 5th Circuit, Virginia District, May 30, 1804.

John Lloyd and John Hanbury, ſurviving partners of Hanbury and Lloyd, Plts.

AGAINST

John Buchanan, Archibald Brice, Robert West and Elizabeth Carter his wife; Meux Thornton and Priſcilla his wife; Henry Perrin and Anna his wife; Samuel Anderſon and Jannet his wife; John McKeand, Willis McKeand and Alexander McKeand, children & deviſees of John McKeand, deceaſed; and James Watt, executor of Alexander McRobert, dec. who was executor of the ſaid John McKeand, dec. Defts.

In Chancery.

ROBERT West is appointed guardian to Alexander McKeand, an infant defendant in this ſuit; and the cauſe coming on by conſent of the parties to be heard on the bill and amended bill, the anſwers of the defendants, replications, the will of John McKeand aforeſaid, and the proceedings in a ſuit at law in this court, brought by the complainants againſt the defendant Watt as executor aforeſaid, which judgment was obtained at the December ſeſſion 1801: Whereupon it is decreed and ordered, that Edmund Randolph, William Mitchell, Robert Pollard and Edmund W. Rootes, or any two or more of them, do expoſe to ſale at public auction, together or ſeparately, the LOT and TENEMENT in the proceedings mentioned, now in the occupation of William McCay; and the ſmall TENEMENTS and GROUND thereunto belonging which adjoin the tenement, conveyed in truſt to the defendants Buchanan and Brice, after the time and place of ſale ſhall have been advertiſed four weeks in one or more of the Richmond newſpapers; the terms of ſale to be one third in caſh, and the remaining two thirds payable in inſtalments with legal intereſt from the day of ſale; the firſt inſtalment to be paid twelve months, and the ſecond in two years from the day of ſale; the purchaſers to give bonds for the ſaid two inſtalments, and in default of payment to be again ſold by the ſaid commiſſioners or any two of them for ready money, for the payment of the balances that may be due from the reſpective purchaſers: And it is further ordered, that the ſaid commiſſioners who may act do from the proceeds of the ſales hereby firſt directed, pay unto the complainants, their agent or attorney, Six thouſand one hundred and twenty five dollars thirty one cents, with intereſt on two thouſand two hundred and twenty-two dollars ſixty-ſix cents, part thereof at five per cent. from the ſixteenth day of December one thouſand eight hundred and one, the balance appearing to be due the complainants by a ſtatement among the exhibits, and the coſts of this ſuit, and the ſurplus, if any, after deducting the charges of the ſale, to be brought into court, ſubject to ſuch orders as may hereafter be made concerning the ſame; the monies firſt raiſed by the ſale to be applied to the ſatisfaction of the debt due the complainants. And it is further ordered, that ſuch of the commiſſioners as may act convey to the purchaſers in conformity to the terms of this decree, and that they make report of their proceedings to the court.

A Copy—Teſte,

JAS. BLAGROVE, D. C.

Richmond, Auguſt 13, 1804.

IN purſuance of the foregoing decree, we ſhall expoſe to ſale at public auction, the LOT, TENEMENTS, GROUND and PROPERTY in the foregoing decree mentioned, on the 15th day of the next month, on the premiſes in the city of Richmond.

EDMUND RANDOLPH.
WM. MITCHELL.
ROBERT POLLARD.
EDM. W. ROOTES.

AT a meeting of the President and Directors of the Bank of Virginia, on Thurſday the 2d of Auguſt, 1804—

"RESOLVED, That the President and Directors will proceed to appoint the following Officers on the 30th current, viz:

"Two Tellers;
"One Diſcount Clerk;
"One Runner;—and
"One Porter.

"RESOLVED, That the firſt Teller ſhall be allowed "$1200; ſecond Teller $900; Diſcount Clerk $900; "Runner $600; and the Porter $400 per annum."

Teſte, Wm. DABNEY, Clerk.

BLANK BONDS,

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

Valuable Land for Sale.

THE ſubſcriber offers for ſale a very valuable tract of *LAND*, lying in Orange and Granville counties, bounded by Flat River on the Weſt, by the river Neuſe on the South, by Knap of Reeds Creek on the Eaſt, and by a ſtraight line from the firſt to the laſt mentioned water courſe on the North, containing 1200 acres, and forming almoſt a perfect ſquare; better than one half of the tract conſiſts of rich low grounds, the whole being extremely well adapted to the culture of wheat, corn, &c. and much of it to tobacco. No plantation in the diſtrict of Hillſboro' is better calculated for raiſing ſtock of all kinds, and particularly hogs, as the uncleared low grounds afford a moſt excellent range for them. On it there is a good brick dwelling houſe, containing 5 rooms, kitchen, ſmoke-houſe, &c. all of which, at a very trifling expence, may be put into a condition ſuitable to the accommodation of a genteel family.—There is alſo on it a large well built granary, lately erected and capable of holding ſeveral thouſand buſhels of grain. If the whole tract ſhould be thought too large for one purchaſer, it may be divided into two compact plantations. Poſſeſſion may be had this fall as ſoon as the growing crop is taken off, and wheat may be ſown earlier if deſired by the purchaſer. Such perſons as may be diſpoſed to view this tract of land, will make application to Mr. Richard Beauchan, who lives near it, and who formerly lived on it; and for terms, application may be made either to him or to

DUNCAN CAMERON.

Hillsborough, (N. C.) July 16, 1804. 3m.

FAMILY FLOUR.

A CONSTANT ſupply of FLOUR, of a ſuperior quality, for family uſe kept for ſale by

GEORGE WATT.

Richmond, March 5, 1804. tf.

In purſuance of a Deed of Truſt, executed by George Martin, of the county of Amherſt, to me, for the purpoſe of ſecuring a debt therein ſpecified, to Wm. Brown & Co. of Warminſter, I will, on Thurſday, the 20th day of Sept. next, at the dwelling houſe of the ſaid Martin, proceed to SELL TO THE HIGHEST BIDDER, *for* READY CASH,

A NEGRO Man and Woman, two Horſes ſeveral head of Cattle, and ſundry articles of Houſehold Furniture, or as much thereof as will be ſufficient to diſcharge the ſaid debt with Intereſt and the expence attending this truſt.

RICHARD POWELL.

Warminſter, Auguſt 1ſt, 1804. 5w

200 Hogſheads Tobacco wanted

on Freight to a port in FRANCE, for the

Ship VIRGINIA,

Captain JAMES PETRIE.

AS it is an object to get this ſhip early to ſea, a moderate freight will be accepted, and the ſhip warranted to ſail by the 20th September next. The VIRGINIA is a very fine ſhip, built of teck wood, and coppered to the bends. For terms, apply to

BROWN, RIVES & Co. *Richmond*,
JAMES CAMPBELL, *Peterſburg*,
or, to
JOHN NEWELL, Jun. *Norfolk*.

Richmond, Aug. 10th, 1804. 3w

For Glaſgow,

The British ſhip JEANIE,

JOHN Cowan, maſter, now at City Point; will be ready to receive Tobacco in a few days, and having part of her cargo engaged, will ſail by the firſt proximo. For terms, apply to the Captain on board, to Robert & Allan Pollok & Co. Richmond, or to

BUCHANAN & POLLOK:

Who offer for ſale on board ſaid ſhip,
10,000 buſhels of
Liverpool Stoved Salt.

Peterſburg, 6th Auguſt, 1804.

Elegant Piano Fortes for ſale.

HENLEY & Co.

Grand, Portable Grand, Patent Side-Board, and Plain PIANO FORTE MAKERS,

INFORM the citizens of Richmond, they manufacture Inſtruments of the above deſcription, on the neweſt and moſt approved plans, with Pedal's Patent Swell, Sonophant and French Harp Stop; which they warrant to be equal, if not ſuperior, to any imported, and on more reaſonable terms.

Muſical Inſtruments, of all kinds, repaired, &c. Apply at Mr. Prichard's Book-Store, Main-ſtreet, or at Wm. Davidſon's.

July 17th, 1804.

NOTICE.

A PETITION will be preſented to the next Legiſlature of Virginia, praying the eſtabliſhment of a branch of the Bank of Virginia, and an increaſe of the capital of the ſaid Bank, contiguous to the town of Alexandria.

Fairfax, 9th July, 1804.

4439 Acres of valuable LAND,

IN the ſouth of Kentucky, the greater part Military, will be ſold for good bonds or exchanged for property in the ſtate of Virginia. Enquire of the Printer hereof.

December 26th, 1803.

Doctor Wilſon,

HAS taken (as a temporary reſidence) the houſe lately occupied by Doctor Adams, oppoſite the Bell Tavern, and intends to combine the Apothecaries buſineſs with the practice of Phyſic. He is now opening a part, and expects by the next arrivals from Philadelphia, the balance of a freſh and very general aſſortment of Medicines, and other articles in the Apothecaries line, which will be ſold on the loweſt terms. Orders from the Country, Recipes, &c. will be carefully attend to.

Richmond, June 25th, 1804. 1aw6m.

FOR SALE OR RENT,

A Brick Lumber Houſe,

ON the Croſs-ſtreet, leading to Shockoe warehouſe, now occupied by Taliaferro & Dickeſon. Poſſeſſion to be given the 1ſt of October next. For terms apply to

Marcus Elcan.

July 28 oawtf

Virginia:

At a Superior Court of Chancery holden in Richmond, May 19th, 1804,

BETWEEN

William Aſh, Plt.

AND

John Northerton, and William Brooke, aſſignee of Humphrey Hume, a bankrupt, Defts.

THE defendant John Northerton not having entered his appearance and given ſecurity according to the act of aſſembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the ſatisfaction of the court that he is not an inhabitant of this country; on the motion of the plaintiff by his counſel, it is ordered that the ſaid defendant do appear here on the firſt day of the next September term, and anſwer the bill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inſerted in ſome newſpaper in the city of Richmond for two months ſucceſſively, and poſted at the front door of the Capitol in the ſaid city.

A Copy—Teſte,

PETER TINSLEY, C. C.

(*BY AUTHORITY.*)

Scheme of a LOTTERY,

To build an Academy in the city of Richmond.

		Dollars.
1 Prize—laſt drawn ticket, having a blank to its number,		20,000
1 do.		10,000
1 do.		5,000
5 do.	of 1,000 make	5,000
6 do.	of 500 ——	3,000
10 do.	of 200 ——	2,000
20 do.	of 100 ——	2,000
100 do.	of 50 ——	5,000
250 do.	of 30 ——	7,500
420 do.	of 25 ——	10,500
1,500 do.	of 20 ——	30,000
3,000 do.	of 15 ——	45,000
1 first drawn ticket after 1,000, having a blank to its number,		250
1 do.	after 2,000 do.	250
1 do.	after 3,000 do.	250
1 do.	after 4,000 do.	250
1 do.	after 5,000 do.	500
1 do.	after 6,000 do.	500
1 do.	after 8,000 do.	500
1 do.	after 10,000 do.	500
1 do.	after 12,000 do.	500
1 do.	after 13,000 do.	500
1 do.	after 14,000 do.	1,000
5,325 Prizes,		150,000
9,675 Blanks—not two to a Prize.		
15,000 Tickets at 10 Dollars each,		150,000

N. B.—Prizes ſubject to a deduction of 15 per cent.

This Lottery has been authorized by the Legiſlature of Virginia, for the laudable purpoſe of erecting a ſeminary of learning in or near the metropolis of this ſtate. With this view it is contemplated to raiſe 20,000 dollars, and 2,500 dollars in addition, for defraying the expences attendant on drawing the Lottery. Citizens of the firſt reſpectability have been ſelected as truſtees, and they have pledged themſelves to uſe their utmoſt exertions to carry it into effect. The ſcheme has the advantage of giving to each adventurer, a chance for ſome very large prizes, whilſt the proportion of prizes to blanks, is ſo great as to invite the friends of the intended inſtitution to partake of the lottery, with little riſk of their becoming loſers. The treaſurer of the ſtate is to be appointed to receive the money for the tickets as they are ſold, and to pay the amount of the prizes to the fortunate adventurers. It is believed that the above conſiderations will induce a rapid ſale of tickets, and the drawing will commence as ſoon as a ſufficient number ſhall be ſold to authorize it—which it is believed will be on the ſecond Monday in December next.

Richmond, January 31, 1804. tf.

☞ TICKETS to be had of Robert Pollard, Dr. John Brockenbrough, jun. Wm. Price, (Rec.) Samuel Pleaſants, jun. and William Prichard

At a convocation of the Viſitors and Governors of William and Mary College, held at the Council Chamber within the ſaid College the 7th day of July, 1804—

RESOLVED, That the Viſitors of William and Mary College will, on the 28th day of September next, proceed to the appointment of a Profeſſor of Mathematics; and that notice thereof be immediately given in the public papers.

A Copy—Teſte, W. RUSSELL, C. C.

Juſt Received,

And for ſale by the ſubſcribers, a large aſſortment of the following Articles, which will be ſold very low for caſh, or on a ſhort credit for approved acceptances in Richmond—viz.

A large aſſortment of Calicoes and Chintzes.
A ditto Cotton Cambricks, plain, figur'd and black.
A ditto Silks and Florentines and Silk Keens.
Cotton and Silk Stockings.
Silk and Cotton Umbrellas and Parafols.
Black, blue, yellow and ſtriped Nankeens.
Laces, Edgings and Ribbons.
Tambour'd Lace and Lappet Muſlins.
Silk Gloves, of all colours.
Men, Boys and Children's Hats
Cotton, Caſſimeres and India Cotton.
Brown Holland and Duranta.
Romals, Handkerchiefs, Dimities, &c. &c.

Block & Judah.

April 25th, 1804.

RAN away from the Subſcriber, this day, a Negro man named ISAAC, about 5 feet 8 or 10 inches high, dark complexion, with a down look. He carried with him, a pair of brown linen trowſers and ſhirt, a calico waiſtcoat, and ſome other clothes (not recollected.) He eloped in conſequence of being accuſed with breaking into my Store-Houſe, and it is ſuppoſed he will endeavour to get to Kentucky. Any perſon who will apprehend the ſaid Slave, and commit him to Jail, ſo that I get him again, ſhall receive a reward of ten dollars;—or if taken out of this county, and delivered to me at my Houſe in Pine-top, they ſhall receive fifteen dollars.

JOHN JACKSON.

Middleſex County, Auguſt 9th, 1804. 1aw3w.

SCHEME OF A LOTTERY,

For the benefit of William and Mary College.

FIRST CLASS.

8000 *Tickets at* 10 *dolls.*			80,000
2 *Prizes, dolls.*	10,000		20,000
60 *of*	500		30,000
2000 *of*	15		30,000
		Dollars,	80,000
Subject to a deduction of 15 *per cent.*			12,000
Expence of drawing,			2,000
		Dollars,	10,000
First Ticket drawn,		*Dollars,*	500
Laſt drawn,			10,000
1 *other Prize of*			10,000
59 *other Prizes of* 500 *dolls.*			29,500
2000 *of* 15 *dolls.*			30,000
		Dollars,	80,000

All tickets drawn blank may be renewed in the next claſs, at 10 *dollars each; the price of all others will be* 15 *dollars.*

All prizes of 15 *dollars may be renewed for the next claſs, or paid, at the option of the perſon entitled. If they be not claimed within three months after the drawing commences, they will be conſidered as renewed in the ſecond claſs*

The drawing to commence in the city of Williamsburg, on the firſt day of June, 1804.

SECOND CLASS.

5,938 *Tickets at* 10 *dollars,*		59,380
4,062 *ditto at* 15 *dollars,*		70,930
	Dollars,	130,310
Deduct loſs on 2,062 *tickets renewed at* 2½		5,155
	Dollars,	125,155
2 *prizes of* 20,000 *dolls.*		40,000
2 *ditto of* 10,000 *dolls.*		20,000
3 *ditto of* 5,000 *dolls.*		15,000
50 *ditto of* 1,000 *dolls.*		50,000
1 *ditto*		155
	Dollars,	125,155
Deduct 10 *per cent.*		12,500
Expences of drawing,		2,500
Sum raiſed,		10,000
Ticket firſt drawn,		1,000
Ticket laſt drawn,		20,000
1 *other prize of*		20,000
2 *ditto of*	10,000	20,000
3 *ditto of*	5,000	15,000
49 *ditto of*	1,000	49,000
1 *ditto*		155
Dollars,		125,155

James Madiſon.
St. George Tucker.
John Bracken.
William Nelſon.
Robert Greenhow.
Burwell Baſſett.
Robert Saunders.
Samuel Tyler.
Champion Travis.
William Lightfoot.
Littleton Waller Tazewell.
George Tucker.
James Semple.

☞ TICKETS may be had of George Tucker, Thomas Taylor, and Samuel Pleaſants, jr. in Richmond;—Robert Birchett and Watkins Leigh, Peterſburg; Thomas Newton, Dr. Barraud, and Littleton W. Tazewell, Norfolk; Hugh Mercer, Fredericksburg; Henry Tucker, Wincheſter; Chapman Johnſton, Staunton; and in all the towns of Virginia, and in many places in the country.

Virginia:

At a Superior Court of Chancery holden in Richmond the 26th day of May 1804.

BETWEEN

Thomas Pollard Plt.

AND

Giles Harding, Thomas Harding and William Harding Dfts.

THE defendants not having entered their appearance, and given ſecurity according to the act of Aſſembly, and the rules of this Court, and it appearing to the ſatisfaction of the Court, that they are not inhabitants of this Country: on the motion of the Plaintiff, by his Counſel it is ordered, that the ſaid Defendants do appear here on the firſt day of the next September term, and anſwer the bill of the Plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inſerted in ſome newſpaper in the City of Richmond, for two months ſucceſſively, and poſted at the front door of the Capitol in the ſaid City.

A Copy,—Teſte,

Peter Tinſley, C. C.

NOTICE.

ALL Perſons having claims againſt the eſtate of ROBERT SYDNOR, dec. late of this city, are requeſted to make them known to Mr. George W. Hill, as I wiſh to make proviſion for payment.

William Sydnor.

Richmond, Auguſt 10th 1804. 1aw3w.

THE SUBSCRIBER

Offers for Sale, a bargain in his preſent ſtock of

GOODS,

CONSISTING of Dry Goods, Groceries, Medicines, Glaſs & Crockery Ware—amount about 8000 dols.—For one half, a credit of two years will be given—and for the balance, good bonds, payable at a ſhort date—or Negroes will be taken. Any perſon deſirous of engaging in the mercantile buſineſs, will have an excellent opportunity. The aſſortment is well choſen—ſuch as will ſuit this place.

Richard Maſon,

Williamſburg.